

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SOUTHERN WATCHMAN, Established April, 1860.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHERN, Established June 1866

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## SORROWING ENGLAND.

### THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S DEATH RECEIVED IN LONDON.

All Business Suspended and  
a Pall of Grief and Gloom  
Overhangs the Greatest  
City of the World.

London, Jan 22.—A scrap of paper a foot square, posted on the wall of the Mansion house at 6:58 o'clock tonight gave the first notice to London's homeward hurrying thousands of the death of the empress queen and the advent of a king. A quarter of an hour later more than a thousand newboys had invaded the streets with black ruled newspapers, crying: "Death of the queen," while through the dark streets boomed the deep toned notes of the big bell of St. Paul's cathedral and the bells of the city churches resounding the news.

Mr. Balfour's message announcing the queen's death, says her majesty died peacefully.

All the theatres and places of entertainment, it is announced, will be closed indefinitely.

There is little doubt that the funeral of Queen Victoria will take place at Frogmore, though nothing is said in regard to this matter has yet been announced.

Her majesty was so closely related to the European courts, big and little, that the gathering of royalties at the obsequies will be unprecedented.

The news of the queen's death reached all the towns in the kingdom a few minutes after it had been received by the lord mayor of London and was quickly spread throughout the country districts by tolling of bells.

London, Jan 23, 1:05 a. m.—Absolute silence reigned tonight in the vicinity of Buckingham palace and Marlborough house. A small bill, signed "Balfour" was posted outside, announcing the demise of the monarch.

Everywhere tonight the one topic of conversation was what would happen under the new reign. Much interest was evinced in the way in which the enormous fortune of the dead queen would be distributed, the general notion being that Osborne House would go to Princess Beatrice and that she and Princess Christian would come into a considerable portion of Victoria's wealth.

The probability that King Albert Edward will take up a practically permanent residence in Buckingham palace was much canvassed. This is a question that comes very much home to Londoners. Queen Victoria's preference for Balmoral castle and Osborne House, has been a complaint of long standing in the metropolis and it is hoped that the new reign will see a change in this respect.

The presence of the court in London could give a brightness and gaiety which have long been absent. Not until Queen Victoria has been laid to rest beside the Prince consort at Frogmore will theatres or music halls reopen. Moreover, business will come to a practical standstill. The music in all the hotels and public places has ceased. Fashionable resorts were empty and few of the nightly habitués of them were in evidence.

The St. James, Princess and other prominent restaurants had already discarded all colors for sombre black. Americans who have passed through great national calamities may recall the crepe draped buildings and the national sorrow, but they can ill conceive since the death of Lincoln, any such expression of gloom as has already fallen on the United Kingdom. Marlboro House, so long the home of the new monarch, Buckingham palace, where Queen Victoria made her last stay in London, and St. James palace, the residence of so many former monarchs, were all black and deserted. Sentries in black overcoats keep silent vigil before the closed gates and bolted doors.

The population, therefore, slowly dispersed as the night wore on. Shortly before midnight an official announcement was issued calling parliament to assemble at four o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon to enable members of the house of lords and house of commons to take the oath of allegiance to King Edward VII.

Telegrams arriving from all parts of the country reach the deep feeling of sorrow pervading all classes. These show that everywhere bells have been tolled and public performances and private functions suspended.

In Dublin the expressions of regret were universal. The bells of St. Patrick's cathedral were tolled. Earl Cadogan, the lord lieutenant, was absent from Dublin yesterday, but it is said that he will return immediately to preside at a meeting of the Irish privy council to proclaim the new king.

The privy council will meet in London today and the proclamation of the king will occur there at the place required by custom. The king will come to London to preside over the council.

### Edward the VII Proclaimed King.

#### ALL ENGLAND MOURNS FOR THE QUEEN.

While the New King Receives  
the Royal Salute.

London, Jan 24.—An extraordinary issue of The Gazette this morning, which appears with black borders, announces the death of Queen Victoria, adding:

"The event has caused one universal feeling of regret and sorrow to her majesty's faithful subjects, to whom she was endeared by the deep interest in their welfare which she invariably manifested, as well as by many signal virtues which marked and adorned her character."

Then follows the proclamation of Edward VII., the acknowledgment of allegiance by the privy council and the king's speech at his accession.

The following is the full text of his majesty's accession speech:

"Your royal highness, my lords and gentlemen: This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother, the queen; and I know how deeply you and the whole nation, and I think I may say the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained."

"I need hardly say that my constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps."

"In undertaking the heavy load which devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and as long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people."

"I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever-to-be lamented great and wise father, who by universal consent is I think, deservedly known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone."

"In conclusion, I trust to parliament for the action to support me in the various duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."

The Gazette also announces that the king subscribed the oath relating to the security of the church of Scotland.

It concludes with the king's formal proclamation ordering all officers and persons in authority throughout his dominions to continue to exercise their office during the royal pleasure and exhorting his subjects to aid and assist such officers in the performance and execution of such duties.

The sorrow felt throughout the empire is described in a constant flow of telegrams from every important town in the colonies, all telling of the suspension of business, the closing of the theatres, the display of mourning emblems and arrangements for memorial services. All the governors have sent on behalf of their respective colonies telegrams of condolence to King Edward and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies.

The Marquis of Landowne, minister of foreign affairs, has received from the German ambassador a letter on behalf of the diplomatic corps expressing its sympathy and condolence. The communication says:

"This sad event not only fills the heart of her late subjects with profound sorrow, but will arouse beyond the limits of the empire the regret of those whom her majesty was known to inspire with respect and admiration. Such sentiments are shared most sincerely by the members of the diplomatic corps, who, having had the honor of being received at court and approaching her majesty, have also had the opportunity of appreciating those rare and incomparable qualities by which that august sovereign captivated the hearts of all who entered her presence."

The morning papers published a long tribute from the poet laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin, to the dead queen.

Orders have been issued for 6,500 troops to line the streets of London today for the proclamation ceremony.

The Gazette orders the court to go into mourning until July 24, and into half mourning until Jan. 24, 1902.

Lord Roberts has ordered the army to adopt mourning until March 5. Memorial services will be held in St. Paul's cathedral morning and evening daily, until the interment. At the first of these, held at the evening service yesterday, some 5,000 persons were present. Bishop Barry read the burial service and the "dead march" in Saul and other funeral music was rendered.

#### The King's Arrival.

London, Jan 23, 1 p. m.—The king-emperor entered his capital at 12:55 p. m., and proceeded to Marlborough house.

London had donned a garb of mourning from end to end. A thick fog enveloped the city like a pall. Throughout the West End blinds were drawn while on all the embassies, government offices and public buildings the flags were half masted.

The law courts, the stock exchange and all the produce and metal exchanges throughout the country only assembled to close immediately after the presiding officers had addressed to the members a few words of tribute to the dead monarch.

There were exceptionally large congregations in the churches in all parts of the country. At St. Paul's cathedral the prayers for the royal family were altered to read:

"For our sovereign lord the king and the queen consort."

All the services were ended by the playing of a dead march.

The various naval and military stations fired a salute of 81 guns at midday, to signalize the death of the queen, one gun for each completed year of the queen's age.

Dense crowds, beginning at St. James street, lined the entire route to Victoria station, from an early hour. The police, on foot and mounted, guarded almost every yard of the way. Finally preceded by half a dozen mounted policemen the new sovereign arrived in a plain brougham, which was driven very rapidly, with the coachman and footman in their usual gray liveries with mourning bands on their arms. An equestrian was seated beside him. The king was, of course, dressed in the deepest and most simple mourning, and carefully raised his hat in acknowledgment of the silent uncovering of heads.

The king looked tired and very sad but very well. Following him came the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and others. Both the king and the Duke looked pathetically up at Buckingham palace, as they passed, and acknowledged the salute of the guard of honor drawn up inside the palace grounds.

The king drove to St. James palace from Marlborough house to preside at the first privy council, by way of Marlborough house yard. He was attended by Lord Suffield (who has been lord of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales since 1872), and was escorted by a captain's escort of Horse Guards. The procedure was exactly as on leave days. In the throne room the privy councillors had gathered in great number in levee dress with orange on their left arms—cabinet ministers, peers, commoners, bishops, judges, the lord mayor, etc. including the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and lesser members of the royal family. Lord Salisbury, Lord Roseberry, A. J. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and a host of the most prominent personages in the land were there to receive the king's formal oath, binding him to govern the kingdom according to its laws and customs, and hear him assume the title of King Edward VII of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. The ceremony was interesting and according to custom the king was in a separate apartment from the privy councillors. To the latter the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, formally communicated the death of Queen Victoria and the succession to the throne of her son, the prince of Wales. The royal dukes with certain lords of the council were then directed to repair to the king's presence to acquaint him with the terms of the lord president's statement. Shortly afterwards his majesty entered the room in which the councillors were assembled and addressed them in a brief speech.

Mingling with the royal dukes and great personages of the kingdom were a few men in plain clothes, to represent the fact that the general public have a nominal right to be present.

The king wore a field marshal's uniform and ribbon of the Order of the Garter. His voice at first was painfully broken with emotion.

King Edward in his speech said he had decided to assume the title of King Edward VII in accordance with the wish of his beloved mother, who, his majesty added, united the virtues of a supreme domestic guide with the affection and patriotism of a wise, peace-loving monarch. He had a respectful desire to leave the memory of his father's name, Albert, the exclusive treasure of his beloved mother. Notwithstanding his personal desire, he could not hope to do justice to the renown and virtues associated with Prince Albert's name, but he would do his utmost to be worthy of his great position.

The lord chancellor (Lord Halsbury) then administered the oath to the king. Afterwards the various members of the council, commencing with lords in council, took the oath of allegiance and then passed in turn before his majesty, as at a levee, except that each paused and kissed the king's hand before passing out of the chamber.

This brought the ceremony to a close.

At the last moment the king decided not to attend the house of lords today.

The proclamation of the accession of his majesty was signed by the princes present, the Duke of York first, then the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, the lord mayor and other representatives of the city of London. It will be heralded tomorrow at St. James Palace and elsewhere and be published in The Gazette.

Both houses of parliament assembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon and took the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign. The attendance was large. In the house of commons all the members, dressed in the deepest mourning, stood up as Speaker Gully entered and announced that, by reason of the deeply lamented death of her majesty, Queen Victoria, it had become their duty to take the oath of allegiance to her successor, his majesty King Edward VII. The speaker then administered the oath and the swearing in of the members proceeded.

At 4:30 p. m. the artillery began firing salutes at St. James park to signalize King Edward's accession to the throne.

Among the incidents of the day was an imposing civic procession. Lord Mayor Halderman, accompanied by the city marshal, mace bearer and other members of the corporation, escorted by a strong body of police, proceeded from the Mansion House by the Thames embankment and Trafalgar square, to St. James palace, in gilded equipages. This notable scene was witnessed by thousands of silent people.

The king, who remains in London over night, was driven to Buckingham palace after talking the oath before the privy council and dined there with the Duchess of Albany. Subsequently he went to Marlboro house to sleep. It is understood that he will return to Osborne this morning (Thursday) to direct the funeral arrangements.

These were discussed at a meeting of the authorities of the royal household at Buckingham palace last evening. At the college of arms it was said that the date of the funeral could not be settled until it was known when the European royalties or their representatives could arrive, but that the function would be held at the earliest possible date for the convenience of Emperor William, whose stay in England might be unavoidably limited.

Prayed For the Queen.

New York, Jan 23.—A World dispatch from Rome says: The pope, who has been constantly informed of the condition of the queen, received the news of her death through Cardinal Rampolla. His eminence said not a word, but knelt to pray, remaining in this attitude for a considerable time. His holiness gave orders that all church prayers be offered up for the queen tomorrow. The pope will be represented at the funeral by Cardinal Haughey.

#### A DEMOCRATIC SENATOR

Raleigh, N. C., Jan 22.—This morning the Legislature, the two houses voting separately, elected F. M. Simmons, democrat, United States Senator, to succeed Marion F. Butler, Populist. The Populists, with one exception, refrained from voting. The Republicans supported Congressman Richmond Pearson. The vote was: Senate—Simmons 36, Pearson 8. House—Simmons 88, Pearson 18.

F. M. Simmons is 47 years of age, has been thrice chairman of the Democratic State committee, also a member of the 50th Congress and served as collector of internal revenue under Cleveland's last administration. His term of office will begin March 4, 1901.

### The King Proclaimed With Ancient Rites.

#### Quaint Ceremonies at Albert Edward's Accession.

#### BRILLIANT SPECTACLE IN LONDON.

London, Jan 24.—The quaint ceremonies with which King Edward VII. was today proclaimed at various points of the metropolis exactly followed ancient precedents. When the inhabitants awoke the entire way between St. James palace and the city was lined with troops. About 10,000 soldiers, life guards, horse guards, foot guards and other cavalry and infantry regiments, had been brought from Aldershot and London barracks after midnight. Everybody and everything was in crepe.

The ceremony began at St. James palace, where at 9 o'clock, Edward VII. was proclaimed king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and emperor of India. A proclamation, which was read by Wm Henry Weldon, king-at-arms since 1894, and formerly Windsor herald, was as follows:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward, we therefore, the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with these of her late majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, the lord mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward is now, by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, Edward VII., by the grace of God, king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, emperor of India, whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom all kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal Prince Edward VII, with long and happy years to reign over us."

The king was not present. There was a large attendance of officials and college heralds. Among those there were Earl Roberts and members of the headquarters staff, and other army officers. A great concourse of people was present, having assembled at an early hour. The proclamation was greeted by a fanfare of trumpets. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the belonging to the food guards in the Friary court, played "God Save the King."

The members of the king's household witnessed the ceremony from Marlborough house. From the balcony overlooking the Friary court, from which the proclamation was read, were the duke of Norfolk and other officers of state. The balcony was draped in crimson cloth. Beside the prominent officials in resplendent uniforms were stationed the state trumpeters.

In the yard of Marlborough house and Friary court were stationed a large body of soldiers and foot guards. The foot guards, the guard of honor, were posted immediately beneath the balcony. The troops arrived at 8 o'clock and shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning a brilliant cavalcade passed down the mall and entered Friary court. It consisted of the headquarters' staff, headed by Earl Roberts, the commander-in-chief of the forces, in full uniform and carrying a marshal's baton and Gen Sir Evelyn, the adjutant general of the forces.

At 9 o'clock the court dignitaries headed by the Duke of Norfolk and the earl marshal stepped upon the balcony. Then the heralds blew a fanfare and King-at-Arms Weldon, in the midst of dead silence, read the proclamation. At its conclusion the king-at-arms, raising his three cornered hat, said loudly, "God save 'is king!" The crowd took up the cry while the cheers, the fanfares of the trumpets and the band playing a national anthem made a curious medley. The king at arms read the proclamation in clear tones, which were distinctly heard at a great distance. The third fanfare of trumpets ended the ceremony.

The officials then marched in procession from the balcony, through the palace to the ambassadors' court, whence royal carriages took the officials who

read the proclamation to the city, escorted by a detachment of horse guards.

The contingent from the College of Arms was composed of three kings at arms, four heralds and eight pursuivants. The costumes of the two latter were gorgeous beyond compare. They wore tabards, a garment resembling the costume of kings as depicted on playing cards. The tabards were beautifully and heavily embroidered with silk lions, the royal coat of arms, and flowers in bewildering confusion. There was the rouge dragon, the blue mantel and the maltravers, with all the armorial bearings of that quaint old body, the College of Arms, in full and solemn array.

A blare of trumpets announced the progress of the picturesque cavalcade through Trafalgar square and the Strand.

The chief interest of the morning centered in the entrance of the heralds' procession into the city at Temple Bar. It was 9:15 when, out of the gray mist from within the city boundary, appeared a procession of carriages forming the lord mayor's entourage. The lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen and mace bearers, in scarlet, fur-trimmed robes, cocked hat, ruffled shirts, silk knee breeches and low buckled shoes, peered out from the coaches.

Ten strong policemen stretched a red silken rope across the thoroughfare, in honor of the city's ancient gild privileges. The troops came to "attention." Two gold-laced trumpeters appeared beside the great gold griffin that marks the city boundaries. Officials grouped between the lines of troops. Then the city marshal, in brilliant uniform, rode up to the barrier, and the Norrow king-at-arms, whose green and gold tabard outshone those of his colleagues, appeared at the imaginary bar. His trumpet blew a shrill blast which the lord mayor's trumpeters answered, and the city marshal rode up to the barrier and demanded, "Who goes there?" The Norrow king-at-arms replied that it was the king's herald, come to read a proclamation.

"Enter, herald," said the marshal, and the herald was conducted to the lord mayor and aldermen, who were still grouped in the street.

The herald then read the proclamation, to which the mayor and aldermen replied:

"We, with one voice, consent, tongue and heart, and pledge allegiance to King Edward VII."

A military band strook up "God Save the King." The crowd took up the words feebly.

A few streets further on the proclamation was read again and the procession advanced to the royal exchange, where the final proclamation was made.

#### National Board of Trade.

Washington, January 23.—The National Board of Trade, in session here today, cabled a message to the Associated Chamber of Commerce of England, expressing sincere grief for the death of a sovereign "whose character commanded the respect of all nations."

A resolution was adopted advocating such an adjustment of rates paid by the Government to railroads for mail transportation as would be equitable to the railroads, the Government and the public.

The board adopted reports favoring a Cabinet department of commerce and industries; legislation to encourage and develop merchant marine; the Brossius pure food bill; reciprocity with Canada and the Orient; the amended Ray bankruptcy bill; reduction of the duty on hides; irrigation appropriations by Congress, and legislation to place the country more firmly on a good basis. A report criticizing the consular service as inefficient and urging appointments based on qualifications was adopted.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Thurber, of New York, recommending legislation authorizing co-operation of many small partners as stockholders in organizations which might deal effectively with economic questions, was laid on the table on the apprehension that it involved the subject of trusts.

Texas senators have voted themselves five daily papers at the expense of the state. It is probably one of the best investments the state could make.

A \$17,000,000 steel company has been organized to fight the Carnegie company. But where will this \$17,000,000 company be when Carnegie's \$160,000,000 company butts it?—Wilmington Star.

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